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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The National Institute of Telecommunications (PIT), in which experiments in television have been carried on for the past three years, is located in Warsaw at 11 Ratuszowa Street. The supervision of the entire establishment is entrusted to Professor (fnu) Groszkowski, but immediate direction is entrusted to (fnu) Brzozowski, an engineer. The project in which the tests are run is directly under the supervision of the Ministry of Post and Telegraphy. It is protected by military units believed to be either KBW or UB.
2. The PIT operates two television broadcasting stations. The first of these, which is active at present, operates on 430 lines. The apparatus was made entirely in Poland by Polish technicians copying Soviet television, but the transmitter operates with American tubes. The television receiver is technically almost identical with the Soviet "Kombajn" receiver, differing only in that the screen is smaller, the dimensions being 200 x 150 millimeters. The amplifiers work on tubes of 150 watts made by the Dutch factory Phillips, and imported from Sweden.
3. Transmission is only by cable up to this time. Tests were run with a transmitter operating in the 5-meter band, but the directors decided the results were unsatisfactory and it was decided to go into a lower band of about 3 meters. As of November 1951 these tests were not yet begun.
4. PIT has developed a prototype television receiver which will be mass produced. In the workshop where it is being mounted there are five television receivers from various countries. Among these are two English-made sets, both luxurious manufactured, one of which has an exceptionally large screen. The third is a French receiver adapted only to receive television with no radio component; the fourth is a Soviet receiver manufactured in Moscow and possessing a small screen of 200 x 120 millimeters, and the fifth is the prototype of the Polish receiver, a copy of the French receiver. Its price will probably be between 4,000 and 5,000 zlotys.

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5. PIT is at present completing a transmitter which will use a 620-line picture. Four such transmitters are to be built and will be handed over to Polish Radio for exploitation. There is a shortage, however, of trained personnel, and Engineer Brzozowski expresses a doubt as to the possibility of establishing television in Poland. Brzozowski maintains that for a 12-hour program per week 160 technicians and engineers are necessary for transmission only, not including artists and administrative personnel. At this time PIT employs around 30 or so workers familiar with television.
6. At present Radio Poland (Polskie Radio) has two broadcasting stations in Warsaw, one located at No. 3 Mysliwiecka Street and called the Central Broadcasting Station, the other located on Jazdowskich Boulevard and called the Foreign Broadcasting Station. About 1,300 people are employed in the Central Broadcasting Station, approximately 1,000 of whom are program personnel.
7. There are eight studios in the broadcasting station; each studio has a so-called control desk equipped with a console and two "emi" type magnetophones used for recording broadcasts or for background music or words. The studios, especially the 0-2 studio from which members of the government deliver messages, are equipped for comfort. There are also three amplifying (sic) rooms in the broadcasting station equipped in the American manner: a so-called mixer-type console, two sets of reproducers (sic) composed of two magnetophones of the English "emi" type, two turntables with sapphire "Rangertona" adapters\*. There is a light signalling system, and telephone connection between amplifying and control rooms and studios and with the program and radio station inspector. Alongside the amplifiers is the chief control room from which the cable leads to the transmitter station. It is in very good condition; a special detachment of 23 people is responsible for its maintenance. Each piece of apparatus is operated five days a week; on the sixth day the apparatus is checked to determine its condition. Despite such precautions there are occasional breaks during transmission.
8. In addition to the amplifiers and assembly, the broadcasting station is equipped with five sets of double turntables, four of which are equipped with the English "emi", the fifth with the "Rangertona" magnetophone system. Each of these turntables is also equipped with "Rangertona" adapters to cut records, and one complete turntable to play "Aga-Baltyk" records. Decalite records are used. The station uses Elka, Agfa and Emi tape recorders. Recently a French type-C tape recorder was imported. Furthermore, the broadcasting station has begun to import magnetophones from the DDR and the USSR. The magnetophones imported from the DDR are of two types; one is a portable "AEG" magnetophone; the other is the station recorder of the "RFT" type. Soviet magnetophones are not yet being used, although some are located in a warehouse at the Mokotowski Fort.
9. In the radio station there are also three "Aga-Baltyk" short-wave sets which operate in the 6-meter band. These radio sets are utilized as stand-bys for especially important transmissions. Five programs are broadcast from the station:
  - a. A program called "All-Poland" transmitted on 200 kilowatts.
  - b. A local program on 50 kilowatts.
  - c. The foreign program, broadcast on short wave in the 49-meter band.
  - d. Programs four and five are called "R-21" and are transmitted by two radio sets operating in the 21-meter band.

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10. Radio Poland in Warsaw has at its disposal the Central Radio Station in Raszyn, with 200 kilowatts of power; the antenna tower is grounded. The transmitter of this station was imported from Czechoslovakia but the power supply equipment is a product of pre-war Poland. This radio station handles only the program listed under (a) above. The radio station with 50 kilowatts of power, which was built entirely in the country and is located in the same building as Central Radio Station, is also used by Polish Radio. The antenna mast is completely insulated. This radio station operates every other day, alternating with a radio station of the same power which is found in the Mokotowski Fort. These two handle only the program under (b) above. The short-wave station, which is located in the Raszyn area, operates in the 49-meter band. This was designed by and is serviced by the American firm, RCA (sic).
11. Programs originating from the Central Station consist 80 percent of tape recordings and 20 percent of live programs. The political information section, whose chief is Director (fnu) Baumritter, determines the tone of the programs. This section is strongly controlled by the Security Police. The technical and program personnel are for the most part Party members. On the whole, the technical educational level is very low. There are only 8 to 10 good technicians who are in charge of the whole station.
12. The Soviet military group at Ustka has received a radar installation mounted on three trucks, model "ZIS-150". The equipment is described as a "half-round" turret about three meters high on which is a revolving target (sic) of sheet-metal.\*\* The Soviets in Poland have other similar radar installations.

\*   Comment: It is supposed that source is referring to receiving turntables by the term "reproducers". The term "amplifying rooms" is unclear, but source is possibly referring to studio control rooms.

\*\*   Comment: Source is apparently speaking of the radar pick-up antenna by the term "target".

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